An Article That Has Been in Use for Centuries.

## MENTION OF IT IN LITERATURE.

Men Used to Use It as Well as Women.

THE FURS OF OTHER DAYS.

Written for The Evening Star.



ASHION HAS DE-Toreed that the coming season shall bring a return in furs to the once fashionable ermine. Trade and commerce, with the constantly accelerating speed of ships and railway trains, transport the products of every clime at such rapid pace that nothing is rare, or beyoud the reach of

the man of wealth, and the vast heap of furs and skins that may be seen in every town make it difficult to realize that to be arrayed in rich furs was once a luxury confined only to kings and queens, noble



knights and their ladies, and occasionally a wealthy merchant and his wife, until certain kings of France, England and Germany enacted several sumptuary laws forbidding the use of ermine and marten and other rich skins to the middle classes. Furs frequently occur in the old wardrobe

accounts of famous people, and from them we learn that sables, beavers, foxes, cats and lambs were the first in use and afterward ermines, squirrels, martens, rabbits and goats. In the thirteenth century sheep and lamb skins were used by the poor classes, while the rich appropriated ermine, vair, miniver, and gris of which we so often read in the old romances, when knights and ladies meet in forests, at tournaments, and feasts, dressed in velvets of purple, erimson, green or cloth of gold, and rare silks of strange names like cendal, bandekyn, paduasoy, that sound so sumptuous, bordered with these rich furs.



heroine wears slippers of vair, but the French for glass, (verre) pronounced like this word has occasioned the translation of glass slipper, and it is pleasant to think that the charming Cinderella were dainty slippers of warm gray fur rather than brittle ones of hard unpleasant glass. The fur of the gris, or gray, was that of the marten, but Chaucer and others use it to express any kid of valuable fur. The ermine which still is used to border robes of state came originally from Armenia, written Herminia in the middle ages, whence the name

Notwithstanding the use of fur, which trimmed and lined early every winter gar-ment, we find no notice of the must until the sixteenth century. Whether it origi-nated in France or in Italy, which was the home for nearly every fashion in tollet ap-pliance, dress, and apparel, or in England we know not, but it first appears in a we know not, but it first appears in a drawing by Gaspar Rutz of an English lady under date of 1588. In Ben Jonson's play of "Cynthia's Revels" (1601) one char-acter says of another "she always wears a acter says of another "she always wears a muff," which shows that the muff was new enough to be spoken of and that hits at the prevailing fashion were as general in the days of Queen Bess as now. The price of muffs is learned from the wardrobe accounts of Prince Henry in 1608, where one entry reads: "Embroidering two muffs, viz., one of cloth of silver, embroidered with purles, plates, and Venice twists of with purles, plates, and Venice twists of sliver and gold, the other of black satin, embroidered with black silk and bugles (beads) viz., for the one, £7 (\$35), the other,



(\$15)." That they were perfumed with the fashionable scents of the day—musk divet and ambergris—we lear from Decker's "Match Me in London" (1631), where Tormiella asks: "Is the embroidered muffe perfumed for the lady?" In • Davenant's "The Wits" (1626). Thwack says: "I will waste her to her first wedding smock, her single ring, hodkin and velvet muff."

single ring, bodkin, and velvet mutt." Two muffs of this period have been preserved: One of yellow silk, edged with black fur, the second of white fur, decorated with black tails and ornamented with

STORY OF THE MUFF. | muffs were hung around the neck by a silken ribbon and though they were usually small, occasionally a dramatist mentions a large one. Dryden speaks of a beau of 1696 wearing a "monstrous muff." The famous Admiral Byng is represented with a must in a caricature of 1756. For nearly a century they were worn by men as well as women, and even the dignified barristers did not scorn them. One of these is spoken of in 1683 as "a spark of the bar with his cane and his muff."

Other Names for the Muff. This article of attire was often called snuftkin, or snoskyn, and sometimes carelessly snuffleskin, and we learn from Nicholl's "Progresses of Elizabeth" that on New Year day 1600 the queen received a present of "one snoskyn of crimson satin,



laid upon with perfumed leather, cut and embroidered with Venice gold, silver and silk." Feathered muffs became fashionable in the reign of George III, and like that

in the reign of George III, and like that just mentioned as belonging to Queen Elizabeth muffs richly decorated with needle work were introduced in 1795.

Two hundred years ago the leopard skin muff was considered very cachet, as the Paris milliner would tell you, and then it disappeared from sight and is mentioned by Malcolm in his "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London," printed in the early part of the present century as very extraordinary. He says: "Muffs were in use before the year 1700, but very different in shape and material from the present day. What would a fashionable belle say to a furrier who should offer her one for sale made of leopard skin! Yet such were worn in 1702!" In just two hundred years it has become so fashionable that a belle of today will spend half her substance to obtain one with the correct markings, and obtain one with the correct markings, and not only this, but will buy solid skins and year one concern in Germany, at the falls



Uses of This Article.

The uninitiated who know nothing of the wiles of the coquette can form little conception of the possibilities of the muff in her graceful hands. Just as the fan is cap-"1693."

The vair, which was a kind of squirrel gray on the back and white on the throat and belly, was imported from Hungary at great cost, and is especially interesting as its name has given rise to a strange conception of the glass slipper of Cinderella.

The the old Evench version the transformed able of expressing the emotions of its possessor, moving with an angry flutter, a modest flutter, and an amorous flutter if properly disciplined, the must may express interest, indifference, nonchalance, or serve as an excellent means of diverting embarrassiment. Ladies have as many ways of smoothing the skin or patting the fur as they have in moving a fan, each way being indicative of the feelings of that moment. Then there are various modes of able of expressing the emotions of its pos-



carrying it: Some hold the must high; others low; some women almost to the knees, others almost to the chin; some tuck their hands in tightly and hold the must close, others gently touch it with the gloved finger tips and bear it loosely in front of them. Others again warm first one hand and then the next, while a frequent attitude commonly practiced is to thrust one tude commonly practiced is to thrust one hand in as far as the first joint of the wrist and swing the must with the motion of walking. We need another Addison to explain all the varied meanings of the must. The dimensions of the must of 1821 will hardly be reached, though the enthusiasts for cripoline hardly be reached, though the enthusiasts for crinoline may try their hand on the must, which fashion threatens to increase in size. This style of must shows it to us with a fresh possibility. The ladies of this period found it a convenient receptacle for all kinds of articles when on their shopping expeditions, its ample center being able to accommodate several yards of dress material, toilet articles, household linen, kitchen utensils and provisions for the family table. It was put to still another use, for there it is most serviceable for surgical instruments, for wires to sew up wounds, etc.

It is almost absolutely proof against seawater and in that respect is much better than copper for sheathing the bottom of wessels. Unfortunately, those perniclous mollusks, barnacles, seem to thrive on it, as they do on steel. But an aluminum bronze, made by mixing a small percentage of the white metal with copper, is free from this objection and serves admirably for the purpose. utensils and provisions for the family table. It was put to still another use, for there is a story about a woman, who, when traveling, was about to enter a stage-coach, and, being laden with many traps, a gentleman went to assist her, picking up her enormous muff. He looked very much supprised when she exclaimed: "Take care of the heave" which we had a stage of the heave." the baby!" which was hidden in the furry

Passing of the Burlesquers. From Frank Leslie's Weekly.

I saw two women on Broadway recently who passed unnoticed in the crowds, but who in their brief day were queens in Bohemia. One was Lydia Thompson, she of the blonde hair, sparkling eyes and shapely the blonde hair, sparkling eyes and shapely rated with black tails and ornamented with a bow. They were not confined to the vanities of the fair sex, but as early as 183 mere worn by gentlemen. An accompanying illustration shows a courtier of the reign of Louis XIV, when effeminacy in men's attire and habit reached its high water mark and they spent hours in rouging and patching their curied wigs, perfuming their gardents, and scolding their valets. The limbs. The other was the once beautiful

## THE WHITE METAL.

Many Novel Uses Found for Alumi-

SUPPLANTING SILVER IN THE ARTS.

Will Soon Be Used in Making Kitchen Utensils.

BOTH LIGHT AND STRONG.



HERE IS BIG NEWS to be told about aluminum. It is now on the market at 65 cents a pound, and a thousand fresh uses for it have been discovered. Already it has driven silver out of the arts to some extent. It has almost superseded the latter metal as foil for "gilt" work,

because it is quite as beautiful and can be beaten into leaf nearly as thin as gold leaf. The production of it has surpassed that of nickel, and will soon exceed that of copper and lead.

In fact, aluminum is destined soon to take the place of lead and copper to a large degree, as well as that of iron when it becomes cheap enough. Economical processes for its reduction alone are needed. Incre is more of it in the world than there is of iron. It forms 7 per cent of the material of the earth's crust. Every clay bank is a mine of it, and nearly all rocks are literally ore beds of it. At present it is comparatively dear because no method has, as yet, been discovered for obtaining it at small cost from common clays. The minerals from which it is now derived are comparatively rare.

This country produced eighty-three pounds of aluminum in 1883. In 1892 the output of the United States was 260,000 pounds. Last have them cut to adorn her evening wraps of the Rhine, turned out 720,000 pounds of it. The domestic production is to be largely increased by works at Niagara Falls, which will utilize the power of the Niagara tunnel. Up to January 1, 1893, the total world's output of the metal has been only about 1,000 tons. But it is not long since aluminum was regarded only as a curious experimental creation of the laboratory. Its history is all before it.

Some Uses of the Metal. Slate pencils are among the novelties sharpened point, works admirably upon school slates. Such pencils are much more durable than the old-fashioned kind, suffering less wear and tear. Shoes of this metal are now employed for race horses. metal are now employed for race horses. Not only do they possess the advantage of

coofing in sheets like tin, the cost of it for that purpose being about the same as cop-per. It may be rolled down to a thickness of 5-10,000 of an inch. The beaten "leaf" is "1801."

"1801."

and sealskin jackets.

In the "Spectator" Addison speaks satirically of the "little muff" that was in fashion in his day. What would he have said regarding the muffs that came into use

of 5-10,000 of an inch. The beaten "leaf" is now employed to a considerable extent in decoration. It is thus used in leading hotels of New York and other cities. All the ornamental work of the transportation building at the world's Columbian exposition was on a base of thin aluminum foil. The metal "takes" oil colors well and sheets and plaques of it are being manuscript that the partial of its revenue to the partial of the partial of the partial of the partial of its revenue to the partial of the part regarding the muffs that came into use about the period that we are so dangerously near in fashion?

After the absurdities of the directoire, when the people had recovered from the French revolution and were imitating classic models with short waists and narrow skirts, we find the muff in the hands of every belle on every occasion. They were worn at evening receptions, being made of white satin lined with swans down or shaggy goat, and always white to accord with the toilet of some light color. They were also worn in the late spring with the newly invented straw hat and the open-throated gown.

sheets and plaques of it are being manufactured in great quantities for artists.

One of the most important of future uses of aluminum is for kitchen utensils. The heavy iron pot, which the cook can scarcely lift off the fire, will be superseded by a vessel of the white metal that, while equal in capacity and strength, may be raised with a finger. This new material, remember, is as light as chalk. At the same time it is so strong that any kind of hollow ware formed of it may be knocked about to any extent and bent into all minum pot costs no more than a copper one, and, unlike the latter, it does not sorts of snapes without breaking. An au-minum pot costs no more than a copper one, and, unlike the latter, it does not have to be lined with tin for culinary em-ployment, because it does not corrode. For tea kettles, coffee pots and covered dishes intended to retain heat it serves admira-

intended to retain heat it serves admira-Various accouterments for German and Various accouterments for German and French soldiers are now made of aluminum. such as breast plates, helmets, belts and buckles. From the military point of view in these days it is of the utmost importance to save every possible ounce of weight in equipment, in order that the fighting man may carry the maximum quantity of ammunition. Even cartridge shells are being turned out in the same metal. The latter is drawn down to the finest sizes of wire. The addition of a small percentage of it to type metal makes the type far more durable. The remarkable development of the last few years in the quality of steel castings is due to an admixture of aluminum, which renders the steel more fluid. Even ordinary stoves now contain somewhat of the same ingredient.

somewhat of the same ingredient. Aluminum in Art Castings.

A new and beautiful alloy is produced by mixing 22 parts of aluminum with 78 parts of gold, the result being a rich ruby tint. The white metal is also plated with gold, silver and nickel. It is employed in making the finest kind of art castings by a company at Passaic, N. J., engraved, chased and repousse work being brought out with as much perfection of detail and finish as is exhibited by electrotypes. The concern referred to turns out thousands of medallions and groups of human figures and animals in bas-relief, using molds of sand and plaster of paris. These articles may be thrown across the room and will may be thrown across the room and will not break, as would iron castings similarly treated. They look like silver.

Sounding-boards and stringed instruments Sounding-boards and stringed instruments of various kirds are now being made of aluminum, which is elastic and capable of vibrations through a wide range of tone-pitch. The material has the great advantage of being proof against moisture, and it will not split under any circumstances. Ever since the new metal became available at a moderate price it has been utilized by experimenters in flying machines. Before at a moderate price it has been utilized by experimenters in flying machines. Before long it will be extensively used for bridges, because it is so light and strong. It is the substance from which the new Diana of the Madison Square Garden. New York, is cast. Other uses to which it is being put are for propellers for ships, valves for airbrakes, opera glasses, picture frames, cigar cases, medals, vases, salvers, watches, bicycles, brushes and combs, and forks and spoons. For these table utensils it has the disadvantage that a slight coating of its own oxide always gives it a greasy feel, so that it is never likely to supersede silver in this way.

Aluminum has a number of wonderful properties. Most striking among these is its lightness. Ten cubic inches of it weigh less than a pound. Iron is nearly four less than a pound. Iron is nearly four times as heavy, gold nearly eight times. It is not acted upon by organic secretions. Hence it is most serviceable for surgical instruments, for wires to sew up wounds,

from this objection and serves admirably for the purpose.

Aluminum is only exceeded in malleability by gold and silver. In point of ductility it is seventh among the metals, ranking after copper in that respect. It is equal to silver in taking and retaining a very high polish. Fine effects are produced by first burnishing and then stamping it so as to show unpolished figures in relief. show unpolished figures in relief.

It is absolutely non-magnetic and for this reason is largely employed for electrical appliances. A small percentage of silver

lightning several times, but the dangerous

fluid has been carried from the aluminum cap down the lightning rod 550 feet into the ground. Perhaps if it had not been for the safeguard thus provided the huge obelisk might even now be in ruins.

Aluminum was first isolated in 1827 by Wohler, who had previously discovered the metals barium, magnesium and calcium, obmetals barium, magnesium and calcium, obtaining them from alkaline earths by means of electricity. Calcium is sold at this day of electricity. Calcium is sold at this day for \$300 an ounce, owing to the difficulty of separating it from the elements with which it is ordinarily found combined, though it is reckoned that the skeleton of a man con-tains \$18,000 worth of it. That some of the existing metals remain as yet unknown is xisting metals remain as yet unknown is quite certain.

For a long time this white metal was man-

ufactured only in the laboratory of the chemist, for the sake of experiment. Only chemist, for the sake of experiment. Only half a dozen years ago melancholy notices were printed in the newspapers reporting the death of "the only man who possessed the secret of producing it in large quantities on an economical basis." Nevertheless, it can now be obtained in amounts practically continued for \$5 cants a pound. It is on the can now be obtained in amounts practically unlimited for 65 cents a pound. It is on the market in the form of ingots, plates, sheets, bars, wires, castings, foil, &c. Its property of strength without weight renders it far more serviceable for mechanical purposes in general than any other known substance. It can be dissolved out of any clay bank by the use of concentrated sulphuric acid, but the process is too costly. Sooner or later a method will be found for producing it as cheaply as iron. Senator Peffer has already suggested its employment as money. In the halcyon days of alu.ninum currency everybody will have unlimited cash and everybody will have unlimited cash and poverty may be permanently abolished.

Until recently the only material known to be available for supplying aluminum was "cryolite," a mineral obtained in Greenland, which is the only place with the control of the control which is the only place where it can be mined in paying quantities. A Pennsylvania company, which is engaged in the manufacture of sodium salts and other salts for chemical purposes, imports this stuff in enormous quantities. The residue left from its operations is oxide of alumina. This material is sold in bulk to exceed the control of the control material is sold in bulk to a concern in Pittsburg, which now produces all of the metal turned out in the United States. A powerful current of electricity is passed literally rocking us in the gentlest cradle of through the ore, heating it to an enormously the deep. From day, the gentlest cradle of high temperature, driving off the oxygen and leaving behind the pure aluminum. discovered in great beds of bauxite, which

aluminum for centuries to come. LIFE ON THE PLANET VENUS.

Speculations in the Light of Science as to What Sort of a Time They Have.

run through eight counties of Georgia and Alabama, the deposit forming a belt sev-enty miles long by ten miles in width. This

source is already being largely drawn upor

From the Youth's Companion.

It will be remembered that about two years ago the famous Italian astronomer. Schiaparelli, announced that he had discovered that Venus, which is a world very turn on its axis in going once around the sun. It would follow from this that on Venus there is no succession of days and nights as upon the earth, but that perpetmade of it. The soft aluminum wire, with perpetual night on the other. In other ual day reigns on one side of the planet and words, if Schiaparelli is right, Venus always presents the same face to the sun, just as the moon forever turns the same Lemis-

Venus, then-if there be any-never see the sun set, while the inhabitants of the other sun set, while the inhabitants of the other feet of the animals remarkably. Racing shells are formed of single sheets of alufeet of the animals remarkably. Racing shells are formed of single sheets of aluminum, one-nineteenth of an inch thick, weighing less than cedar. One such boat, for four oarsmen, lowered the mile record nine seconds on the Schuyikill river last summer.

Aluminum is beginning to be utilized for roofing in sheets like tin, the cost of it for manifests on the surface of the earth. Accordingly, there are some reasons to be urged in behalf of the opinion that Venus

axis once in 225 days, the period of its revolution around the sun, derives an added interest from the consideration that the planet possibly has inhabitants.

The older observations indicated that Venus rotated in between twenty-three and twenty-four hours, giving it days and nights about equal to those of the earth. In order to settle the question it has recently been the spectroscopic lines are shifted toward the blue, while in the spectrum of a fast retreating body the lines are shifted toward

The principle has been used in measuring the rate of the sun's rotation. The lines are shifted toward the blue on the eastern and toward the red on the western edge of the sun, and by measuring the amount of shifting the rate of rotation is found. It is easy to see that the same method may be applied to find out how fast Venus revolves on its axis. on its axis.

Every one who watches the glorius even-

ing star growing brighter and brighter in the sunset sky during the coming months will certainly be eager to hear the latest news from the astronomers who are trying to find out whether Venus has successive days and nights like the earth or has only a day side and a night side.

The Night Wind.

Eugene Field in Chicago Record. (To Mistress Annie Evans.) (To Mistress Annie Evans.)

Have you ever heard the wind go "Yooooo"?

Tis a pitiful sound to hear!

It seems to chill you through and through
With a strange and speechless fear.

It's the voice of the night that broods outside
When folk should be asleep,
And many and many's the time I've cried
To the darkness that brooded far and wide
Over the land and deep:
"Whom do you want, O lonely night,
"That you wail the long hours through?"
And the night would say in its ghostly way:
"Yooooooo!

My mother told me long ago
(When I was a little tad)
That when the night went wailing so.
Somebody had been bad:
And then, when I was snug in bed
Whither I had been sent,
With the blankets drawn up round my head.
I'd think of what my mother'd said
And wonder what boy she meant!
And "Who's been bad today?" I'd ask
Of the wind that hoarsely blew,
And that voice would say in its awful way:
"Yooooooo!

That this was true I must allow-That this was true I must allow—You'll not believe it, though!
Yes, though I'm quite a model now,
I was not always so.
And if you doubt what things I say,
Suppose you make the test:
Suppose, when you've been bad some day
And up to bed are sent away
From mother and the rest—
Suppose you ask "Who has been bad?"
And then you'll hear what's true:
For the wind will moan in its ruefulest ton
"Yooooooo!

Y00000000! "There's Many a Slip," etc.



Policeman Fogarty-"It's jist about my oime fer a few roasted chisnuts!"





Written for The Evening Star.



had been extremely ful night. agreeable, every hour We learned some interesting things of a pleasure. The steamer, the "Costa the trip yet to be made to the capital; it

Rica" (the one re- was the rainy season, the roads, rivers and cently in controversy at Amapala, and under the same excellent officer, Capt. Doyle), was new, fresh and thoroughly comfortable in all that adds a charm to traveling. The Pacific was on its most placed behavior, the deep. Each day after leaving Panama we had entered a new and beautiful port, Fortunately, within a short time an in- and when this happened to be at the earliexhaustible supply of available ore has been est streak of daylight, and sailing steadily into the very teeth of some of the most indescribably magnificent sunrises ever tempting a Christian from the true faith to the worship of the "God of Day," one was unconsciously impelled to breathe his natural gratitude for life and the power of such enjoyment.

source is aiready being largely drawn upon, much of it containing as high as 48 per cent of the wonderful metal. The material is found in "pockets" and enough of it is readily accessible to furnish the world with Punta Arenas in Costa Rica, San Juan del Sur and Corinto in Nicaragua were successively visited, enjoyed and left behind us, and at last we were within sight and an hour's sail of our first objective point, Tigre Island, in the splendid harbor of Fonseca Bay. The entrance to the bay is marked upon the right and left by the giant wardders, Conchagua and Conseguina, two extinct volcanoes towering thousands of feet slightly smaller than ours, makes only one to the skies, vivid landmarks for the navigator. Surrounding us in the harbor as we slowly steamed northward to our destination were the beautiful islands dotting it in every direction, and we could but think that even if so fair a picture might exist elsewhere on earth it could not possibly surpass in beauty the one around us.

Such scenes, no doubt, are measurable by metes and bounds, but here and late: I decline to submit to the control or even the slightest interference of statistics of any kind. Distances, colors, climate and their consequent emotions or sentiments were just as I felt them, and so shall they appear-let others as they please bind them

days when "a confused noise and garments wire), and depositing the mysterious bun-rolled in blood" were the dreaded penalties die on the ground in the center of our cir-

dicular precipice, and as we steamed slowly around its western point the pretty town proposed to apply the spectroscope. It is known that in the spectrum of a celestial body which is rapidly approaching the earth tance of a couple of miles. In front of it. tance of a couple of miles. In front of it, a few hundred feet from its clean, brightcolored houses, we slowly stopped, commands were quietly given, chains rattled, the anchor plunged, motion ceased, silence ensued and here we were at last, "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean."

> A Surprise in Store. I had started on this somewhat unusual trip partly for health, partly for pleasure, partly for business; expected to be a stranger in a strange land, had but vague ideas of what was before me, but intended to make the best of all there was and thoroughly enjoy things as they existed. And although thus prepared for almost any fate, I confess that I was staggered by what just then did happen. Leaning with Capt. Doyle lazily over the rail discussing the situation, he advised his willing listener not to leave him until he sailed several hours later, that it was hot on shore, no ice, etc., etc., and we started in to "chum" it most lovingly in contemplation of the

deferred separation.

And so, when with startling flourish and salute, the official boats at that moment came off filled with gaily uniformed officers, asking if "General So and So" from the United States was on board, the astonished captain answered "Yes, here he is!" and then when the message was loudly pro-claimed that the president of the republic had ordered for him every public honor and attention, and that therefore they had now come for him, bag and baggage, scrip and scrippage, poor Doyle could only whisper reproachfully to his equally astonished comreproachfully to his equally astonished com-panion, "Why didn't you tell me you were a h-l of a fellow?" To which was the in-nocent response, "I didn't know it!" And so I left the gallant "Costa Rica" and her staunch commander, and "yowing oft to meet again," we separated for our different destinies.

The friends thus providentially furnished made the few days' stay in Amapala exceedingly pleasant. Our two-story hotel, the only one in the place, was within a few yards of the water's edge, and as I had a large upper room on the western corner, with the usual tropical balconies, such slight breezes as were not too lazy to stir out in the sun and were otherwise unclaimed drifted in to see me. The town is very pretty, of about one thousand or so inabitants, and sustaining a number of able and prosperous merchants, importers and regular army is of course stationed here, the late Marshal MacMahon of France. and after a close intimacy for weeks with some of its soldiers and many of its officers of all ranks it is pleasant to be able to mention them in high terms of commendation. The latter I found to be much like our own officers at home, handsome, well our own officers at home, handsome, well uniformed, intelligent and gentlemanly, comparing favorably in general appearance and soldierly conduct with any in my experience. The men were usually of a poorer peasantry than we are familiar with, but quiet, orderly and obedient. Their common uniform is very cheap and simple, but well adapted to both men and climate. One thing is unmistakable, and that is, that they are brave to rashness, and cannot are brave to rashness, and cannot y be disposed of in battle short of actual easily be disposed of in battle short of actual killing, mere wounding being void and of no effect. Their guns are used for the first few volleys, then tossed aside and the "previous question" promptly called with the deadly "machete," the sharp sword-like knife universally carried by Central American and Mexican peasants. Femiliarity knife universally carried by Central American and Mexican peasants. Familiarity has bred indifference to the comparatively small holes made by the ordinary bullet of commerce, but the large vivid gash of the machet gladdens the martial heart of the perpetrator with a distinct satisfaction. As a result of such encounters but few prisoners are taken, a shastly reducer of popularies. oners are taken, a ghastly reducer of popu-lation in the course of time, though a sure preventive of large pension rolls.

These Honduranian soldiers are also incredible marchers as well as deadly fighters, and I would not lightly care to risk my life on their failure to march in force 100 miles in twenty-four hours to take it. Niceties of drill and parade are unknown, but as said above, they can march and fight as well as any men alive, which, after all, seems to be the chief use of soldiers even under more enlightened conditions.

We were several miles from the mainland doesn't we no such projudice. My own dear the conditions are the chief use of soldiers even under more enlightened conditions.

Pretty Widow—"Don't let that worry you, dear the chief use of soldiers even under more projudice. My own dear

BEAUTIFUL AMAPALA.

center of the republic. Meanwhile the local interest was not allowed to flag, kindly messages followed each other from the president, to which grateful responses were made; constant visits were exchanged and my limited assortment of Spanish scoured and polished up to the very danger point; serenades were given by the surprisingly good military band of the post and their individual musical whistles appropriately moistened by the recipient, as is the custom among all civilized people similarly exposed. Gen. Ordonez, the soldierly commandante; Gen. Alvarado, the customs officer, and Col. Brannon, an American, who had lived many years in these countries, and is one of the most brilliant and entertaining talkers I ever met, were untiring in their pleasant attentions, and all went will never be forgotten by a young English mining engineer who shared my room with me in the hotel. I gave him what I considered to be a fairly correct description of the "mosquito," as promised to us in Amapala, and of which he had never heard before, but I failed to impress him and dismissing the trifling matter with a wave of his hand, he assured me he would sleep before, but I failed to impress him and dismissing the trifling matter with a wave of his hand, he assured me he would sleep soundly as he was very tired. Poor fellow! not one wink did he sleep the long, long weary night, nor did I fare much better. Once, as he lighted the candle and tried to arrange a novel combination of underclothing and rubber overcoat so as to breathe through the sleeve (a very sultry night!), I asked him kindly, "how goes it?" but he only sighed, blew out the light and silently submitted himself again to the torture. I had him at a disadvantage—he was a church member and couldn't swear, but he hadn't the heart to rebuke me for certain things I said for both of us that painful night.

> persisted with a calm assumption of indifference well calculated to deceive. A charming ride around among the near est islands was given me in the government steam yacht, exhibiting in all its magnificence the grandeur of this noble harbor, a delightful memory never to be effaced. All was at last in readiness, we made up our road party, and after "adios" visits upon our many generous friends, officers,

Dangers of the Trip.

our many generous friends, officers, consuls, and merchants, we embarked ourselves and "impedimenta" in the same little steamer, to take us to San Lorenzo, the rendezvous on the mainland. A crowd of jolly gentlemen were on the little pier to see us off, embracings followed, cautions, instructions, and advice were given, boxes of "nourishment" (wet and dry) were put on board, a farewell telegram from the president gave us "God speed," a party of merchants presented us with a huge bundle closely rolled and tied, "not to be opened till on shore at San Lorenzo," the big whistle (out of all proportion to the board or the occasion) jerked us violently on board, we cast off at noon of a perfect day, and away we went from as pleasant a party of away we went from as pleasant a party of companionable gentlemen as it was ever my good fortune to meet. But not all of them remained behind! Oh, no! A large and active "committee on good cheer" accompanied us on the steamer. Officers who carried corkscrews and knew their use, citizens who knew the exact location of every kind of supply on board,—gentlemen who knew how to eat and drink and persuade their neighbors, foreign and domestic, to stay right up with the head of the proces-sion, and "deuce take the hindmost!"

The trip on this little steamer was surpassingly lovely! Running east awhile, and

then north among the many "Isles of Beauty," we passed one famous as the resort of myriads of a peculiar kind of bird, and a shot being fired into its dense foliage the air was fairly darkened with clouds of its startled residents. We passed the telegraph wire connecting America. pear—let others as they please bind them to the exactness of rod and scale.

Three Central American republics touch upon Fonseca Bay, San Salvador on the left or west, Nicaragua on the east (both slightly), while Honduras, to the north and center, has far more important frontage, including the rare old town of Amapala on Tigre Island, her only outlet on the Pacific coast. Right ahead of us was this romantic spot, famous in olden times as the resort of Drake and other savage buccaneers of the days when "a confused noise and garments with a much daylight as possible (dreading another tussle in the dark with the telegraph wire connecting Amapala with the mainland, and there was quite an embarrassing uncertainty as to whether we should go over or under it, but we included it in our stem of "salutes," and Satan-like, it quickly got behind us. San Lorenzo, some thirty miles away, was reached a little after 4 o'clock that afternoon just in the nick of time, as the supplies wouldn't have lasted half an hour longer without drawing on the road reserves. We quickly disembarked that the steamer might at once return to Amapala with the selegraph wire connecting Amapala with the mainland, and there was quite an embarrassing uncertainty as to whether we should go over or under it, but we included it in our stem of "salutes," and Satan-like, it quickly got behind us. San Lorenzo, some thirty miles away, was reached a little after 4 o'clock that afternoon just in the nick of time, as the supplies wouldn't have lasted half an hour longer without drawing on the road reserves. We quickly disembarked that the stem of the dark with the telegraph wire connecting Amapala with the mainland, and there was quite an embarrassing uncertainty as to whether we should go over or under it, but we included it in our stem of "salutes," and 1:50 P.M. 12:15, 2:30 (Dining Car) 3:15, 4:20, 10:00 and 11:35 P.M. daily.

For Botton, 4:20 Limited, with Sleeping Car whathly like the telegraph with the mainland, and there was quite an embarrassing uncerta sle in the dark with the telegraph of all exposed towns on the Spanish main and Indian ocean frontiers.

Tigre Island is a perfect cone some 3,000 feet high, its sea or south front a perpentage of the spanish main in the center of our circle, it was opened with the "usual ceremonies." A piece of ice!—positively ice!

A piece about the size of my fist, the last in the republic of Honduras, procured from the "Costa Rica," and religiously nursed and saved in anticipation of this suprementage. the "Costa Rica," and religiously nursed and saved in anticipation of this supreme moment! There wasn't enough of it to go round, the natives didn't care much for it, anyway, and so we joined hands and danced a wild farewell around it and its like for many a drouthy day! As it rapidly yielded its luscious coolness to the tropical sun, there was a fond and final touching of glasses, tin cups and rounds." Addies! sun, there was a fond and final touching of glasses, tin cups, and gourds, "Adios! Adios! Compadres!" and the bustling little steamer folded to its bosom the Honduranian "committee on hilarity" as a hen gathereth her chickens, and they passed away like a tale that is told. And this was San Lorenzo! Surely he was but an amateur saint who loaned so much holy name to so small a place! One residence occupied by an Englishman with his native wife and babies, several native huts, an old abandoned salt works, and two large warehouses for the storing of mining supplies for the interior, only this and nothing more! Large pieces of mining machinery were scattered about, but how they got them up country was far more surprising later when I knew whet the surprising

more! Large pieces of mining machinery were scattered about, but how they got them up country was far more surprising later when I knew what the roads were.

A little supper, an interview with mules and men and baggage, and I took a stroll place. The low trees around us were occupied by scores of chattering parrots, wasting far better Spanish than I could talk, a hanging bird's nest was on the porch filled with complaining little orphans, the solemnity of great mountains surrounded us on every side, and the silence became all the more distinct for the few voices disturbing it. Daylight faded and the day ended as on every side, and the silence became all the more distinct for the few voices disturbing it. Daylight faded and the day ended as on every side, and the silence became all the more distinct for the few voices disturbing it. Daylight faded and the day ended shortly as if, like a minor tune, it was bitten off in the middle, and with a compassionate thought of tomorrow's mule, I stretched myself on a bed harder than the way of at least an ordinary transgressor, for my first night's sieep on the real, sureenough mainland of historic Honduras, the storied land of dept'is!

DANIEL MACAULEY.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect July 9, 1893.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Washington from station corner of New Washington from station from station corner of New Washington from station corner of Chicago and Northwest, Vestibule

storied land of depths!

DANIEL MACAULEY. ----

Made Her Money Fly.

Made Her Money Fly.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Princess Ypsilanti, who died in Vienna a few days ago, belonged to one of the oldest families in Austria, and was born in Vienna on March 12, 1845. Her father was the late Baron Sina von Hodos und Kizdia, and her mother a member of the famous Roumanian family of Ghika. Baron Sina was the son of George Sina, the wealthiest banker in Vienna. Baron Sina received on his father's death 90,000,000 florins, or 345,000,000. This immense sum was divided on the death of Baron Sina between his three daughters, each receiving nearly \$15,000,000.

The Prince of the famous Roumanian family of Ghika. Baron Sina received on his father's death 90,000,000 florins, or 345,000,000. This immense sum was divided on the death of Baron Sina between his three daughters, each receiving nearly \$15,000,000.

The Bord and way points, 26.25, 19.00 a.m., 12.30, 5.35, \*7.05, \*9.40, 111.30 p.m., 112.45, 13.00, 14.23, \*5.25, \*7.05, \*9.40, 111.30 p.m., 112.45, 13.00, 14.25, 15.25, \*7.05, \*9.40, 111.30 p.m., 112.45, 13.00, 14.25, \*1.2 families of Greece. The second married the exporters. A considerable garrison of the spendthrift Duc de Castries, a relative of

The third daughter, Helene, on November 23, 1862, when she was about seventeen years old, married Prince Gregory Ypsilanti, a native of Epirus, and son of Demetrius Ypsilanti, whose valorous deeds during the Greek revolution made the name of Ypsilanti famous throughout the world. During the siege of the City of Nauplia Demetrius, with a small body of Greeks, one night sallied forth and attacked the enemy, creating such terror among the Turks that they raised the siege the next day.

Prince Gregory Ypsilanti was the Greek envoy in Vienna for many years. He was a man of independent means aside from the great fortune brought to him by his wife, and served his country for honor alone, refereigned. The third daughter, Helene, on November

and served his country for honor alone, re-fusing all compensation for his duties as its diplomatic representative in Austria.

Prince Gregory Ypsilanti died in Paris on
February 20, 1886, and was succeeded as
head of his family by his eldest son,
Prince Emmanuel, who is now a lad of sixteen. Three weeks after his death the
head runter of the princers was death the bankruptcy of the princess was announced, to the amazement of the aristocratic circles of Vienna and Athens. Prince Gregory had been a man of apparently quiet and retiring disposition, but he and his wife had managed to get rid of \$25,000,000 in ten years, and the widowed princess found herself \$4,000,000 in debt.

From Vogue. Elderly Fiance—"I hope you are not impressed by the silly sentimentalists who

and a few days were spent arranging by telegraph for the necessary outfit of mules and road appliances with which to visit the inland capital, Tegucigalpa, near the land capital capital

RAILROADS. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

Schedule in effect November 15, 1893, Trains leave daily from Union station (B. and ), 6th and B sts. P.), 6th and B sts.
Through the grandest scenery in America with the handsomest and most complete solid train service west from Washington.

2:00 P.M. DAILY.—Washington and Cincinnati Special"—Solid Vestibuled, Newly Equipped, Electric-lighted Train. Pullman's finest sleeping cars Washington to Cincinnati. Dining car from Washington. Arrives Cincinnati. Dining car from Washington. Arrives Cincinnati. 7:55 a.m.; Indianapolis, 7:30 p.m.

11:45 a.m., and Chicago, 5:45 p.m.; St. Louis, 7:36 p.m.

11:10 P.M. DAILY—The famous "F. F. V. Limited." A solid vestibuled train with dining car and Pullman sleepers for Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville, without change; arriving at Cincinnati 6:25 p.m.; Lexington, 6:15 p.m.; Louisville, 9:50 p.m.; Indianapolis, 11:10 p.m.; Chicago, 6:55 a.m., and St. Louis, 7:45 a.m., connecting in Union Acrost for all points. depot for all points.

2:0) P.M. DAILY-Express for Gerdonsville,
Charlottesville, Waynesboro', Staunton and principal Virginia points; daily, except Sunday, for Richmond.

Pullman locations and tickets at company's offices, 513 and 1421 Pennsylvania avenue.

H. W. FULLER,

General Passenger Agent.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

SAMUEL SPENCER, F. W. HUIDEKOPER AND REUBEN FOSTER, RECEIVERS.

Schedule in effect September 24, 1893.

All trains arrive and leave at Pennsylvania Passenger Station, Washington, D. C.

8.00 a m. daily,—Local for Danville and intermediate stations, and through coaches for Front Royal and Strasburg daily, except Sunday, and connects at Lynchburg with Norfolk and Western stations westward daily.

11.01 a.m., Richmond and Danville fast mail.—Daily for Lynchburg, Danville and for principal points south on Richmond and Danville system, including Anniston and Birmingham, also Opelika, Columbus, Montgomery, Motile and New Orleans. Pullman Sieeper New York and Washington to Atlanta, uniting at Greensboro' with sleeper for Augusta.

4.45 p.m.—Daily for Charletterelle and stational contents. Augusta.
4.45 p.m.—Daily for Charlottesville and inter-We learned some interesting things of the trip yet to be made to the capital; it was the rainy season, the roads, rivers and mountain streams almost impassable, if not dangerous, accommodations poor, and considerable doubt as to the procurement of good mules! Well! the capital would not come to Amapala, I must visit it, and so I Mashington to Memphis via Birmingham. No coaches.

TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DIVIS ION leave Washington at 9.10 a.m., 4.35 p.m. daily for Round Hill, and 6.25 p.m., except Sanday, for Herndon and intermediate stations. Returning, arrive Washington 8.30 a.m., 2.45 p.m. daily from Round Hill, and 6.53 a.m. daily except Sunday, from Herndon only.

Through trains riom the south arrive Washington 6.43 a.m., 2.55 p.m., and 8.45 p.m.; Mannssas Division, 8.45 p.m. daily except Sunday, and 8.40 a.m. daily from Charlottesville.

Tickets, Sleeping Car reservations and information furnished at offices, 511 and 1300 Pennsylvania ave., and at Passenger Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C.

W. H. GREEN, Gen. Man.

W. A. TURK, Gen. Pass. Agt.

L. S. Brown, General Agent Passenger Dept. se28

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATION CORNER OF 6TH AND B STREETS.
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 19, 1893.

11:05 A.M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor 11:05 A.M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Cars to Pittsburg, INE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Cars to Pittsburg, INE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Cars to Pittsburg, Ing. State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars Harrisburg to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Cleveland, Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg, 3:15 P.M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg, Sleeping and Dining Cars, Harrisburg to St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, 7:10 P.M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Harrisburg to Cleveland, Dining Car to Chicago, 7:10 P.M. SOUTH-WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to St. Louis and Sleeping and Dining Sieeping Car to St. Louis and Steeping and Dining Cars Harrisburg to Cincinnati.

10:40 P.M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Steeping Car to Pittsburg and Buffet Steeping Car Harrisburg to Chicago.

7:50 A.M. for Kane, Canandaigua, Rochester and Niagara Fails duily, except Sunday.

11:95 A.M. for Williamsport, Removo and Elmira daily, except Sunday.

8:15 P.M.

8:15 P.M. for Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls dully, except Saturday, with Sleep-ing Car Washington to Buffalo. 10:40 P.M. for Erie, Canandaigua and Rochester daily; for Buffalo and Niagara Falls daily, ex-cept Saturday, with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester.

(4:00 Limited), 4:20, 4:36, 5:40, 6:14, 7:10, 10:00, 10:40, 11:15 and 11:35 P.M. On Sunday, 7:20, 9:00, 9:05, 11:00, 11:05 A.M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:01, 2:30, 3:15 (4:00 Limited), 4:20, 5:40, 6:14, 7:10, 10:00, 10:40 and 11:35 P.M.
For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 A.M. and 4:36 P.M. daily, except Sunday.
For Annapolis, 7:20, 9:00 and 11:50 A.M. and 4:20 P.M. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9:00 A.M. and 4:20 P.M.
For Richmond and the South, 4:30 and 10:57 A.M., 3:46 P.M. daily. For Richmond only, 7:10 P.M. week days. week days.

Accommodation for Quantico, 7:45 A.M. daily and
4:25 P.M. week days.

For Alexandria, 4:30, 6:35, 7:45, 8:40, 9:45, 10:45
A.M., 12:01 noon, 1:00, 2:11, 3:28, 4:25, 5:00,
5:37, 6:15, 8:02, 10:05 and 11:39 P.M. On Sunday at 4:30, 7:45, 9:45, 10:45 A.M., 1:00, 2:48,
6:15, 8:02 and 10:05 P.M.

Lave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 7:05, 8:00,
9:10, 10:15, 11:17, 11:44 A.M., 1:00, 2:08, 3:00,
9:10, 10:15, 11:17, 11:44 A.M., 1:00, 2:08, 3:00,
9:10, 10:15, 11:17, 11:44 A.M., 1:00, 2:08, 3:00,
9:10, 5:45, 6:13, 7:00, 7:20, 9:15, 10:52 and 11:08
P.M. On Sunday at 9:10, 10:15 and 11:17 A.M.,
2:08, 5:05, 7:00, 7:20, 9:15 and 10:52 P.M.

Ticket offices, northeast corner of 13th street and
Pennsylvania avenue and at the station, 6th and B
streets, where orders can be left for the checking
of baggage to destination from boths and residences.

J. R. WOOD.

On PREVOST.

General Passenger Agent.

n18

p.m.

For Hagerstown, 110.40 a.m. and 15.30 p.m.

For Bord and way points, \*9.40 p.m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, 16.25, 19.0

a.m., 112.45, 13.00, 14.33, \*5.35, \*7.05, \*9.46

POTOMAC RIVER BOATS.

WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT CO., "LIMITED." WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT CO., "LIMITED."
From 7th st. "ferry wharf."
Steamer Wakefield on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 7 a.m. for Nomini creek, Va., and intermediate landings. Returning TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS. (See schedule.)
Steamer T. V. Arrowsmith on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS at 3:00 p.m. for Alexandria, Colonial Beach and all lower river landings; returning leaves Kinsale TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS for return landings, arriving at Washington WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS. On SATURDAYS at 5:00 p.m. for Colonial Beach, Colton's, Leonardtown, St. George's Island, Smith creek, Coan and Yeocomico; returning leaves Kinsale, arriving at Washington SUNDAYS about 10 p.m. (See schedule.)

[See schedule.]

[General Manager.]

NEW PALACE STEAMER HARRY RANDAIL
Leaves River View wharf, 7th street, Sunday,
Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Landing at all
wharves as far down as Maddox creek, Returning
on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8 p.m. Passenger accommodations first-class. Freight received
until bour of sailing. Telephone, 1765.

F. A. REED & CO., Agents, Alexandria.

E. S. RANDAIL,
application of the proprietor and Manager.

Proprietor and Manager. NORFOLK AND WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT CO.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON, D. C., FORTRESS MONROE and NORPOLK, VA. The new and powerful Iron Palace Steamers. WASHINGTON AND NORFOLK-SOUTH BOUND Leave Washington daily at 7 p.m. from foot of 7th st. wharf, arrive at Fortress Mouroe at 6:30 a.m. next day. Arrive at Norfolk at 7:39 a.m., where railroad connections are made for all points

south and southwest. NCRTH BOUND,
Leave Norfolk daily at 6:10 p.m. Leave Portres
Monroe at 7:16 p.m. Arrive at Washington a
6:30 a.m. next day.

Tickets on spie et 513, 619, 1351 and 1421 Pe